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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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A Development Program for Latin America

President's Proposal Aimed at Strengthening Vast Region to South

Pan American Day—observed annually on April 14—focuses attention on the ties that bind the nations of the Americas. Today, a new chapter appears to be opening in the relations of the United States and our neighbors to the south.

ONE day last month, diplomats from Latin America and leaders of the U. S. Congress gathered in the East Room of the White House. Sitting on gilt chairs arranged in a semi-circle, they waited expectantly as President John Kennedy took his place at a rostrum.

"I have called on all people of the Hemisphere," declared the U. S. Chief Executive, "to join in a new alliance for progress—*alianza para progreso*—a vast effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility of purpose to satisfy the basic needs of the American people for homes, work and land, health, and schools. . . ."

Mr. Kennedy then outlined his proposal in detail. Before we examine it, let us look briefly at the area for which it is intended.

Latin America. This vast region begins at our southern boundary and stretches to Cape Horn at the lower tip of South America. Its area is more than twice that of the United States.

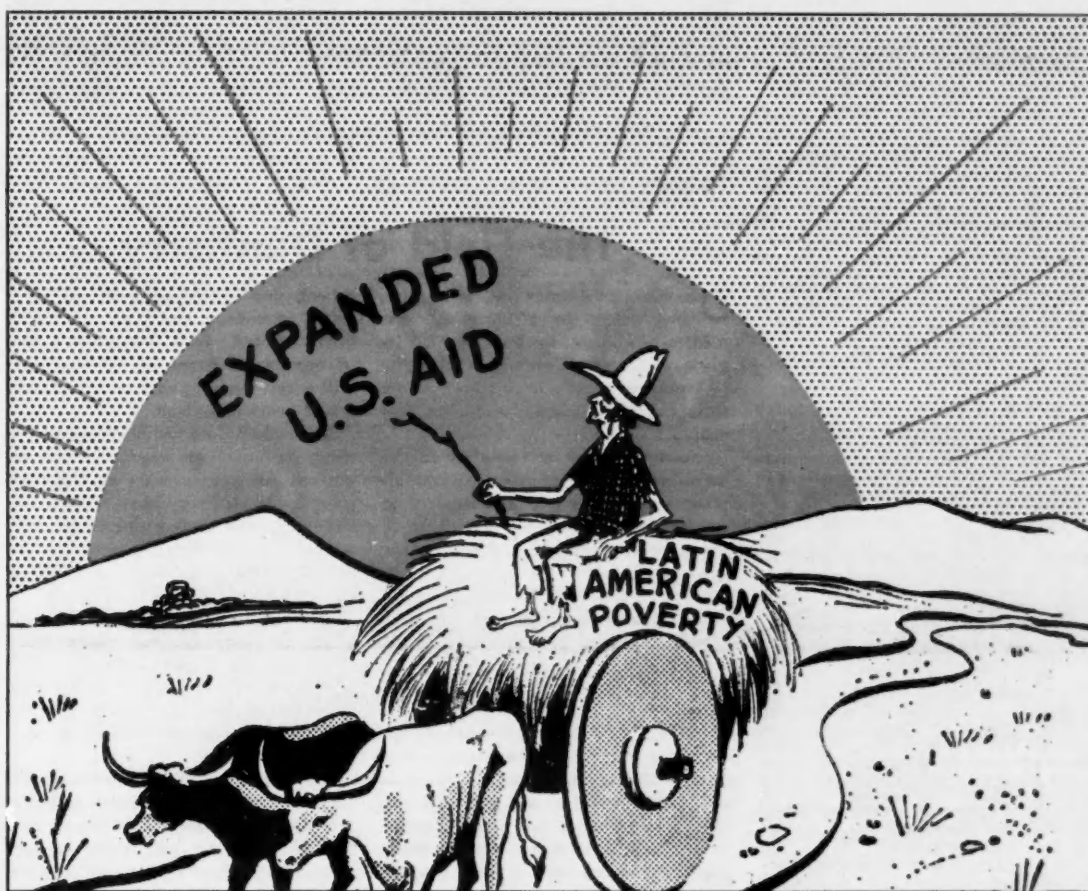
Mexico is the northernmost land of Latin America. To the south of Mexico are the Central American countries of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. In the adjoining Caribbean Sea are the island nations of Cuba, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.

Below the narrow Isthmus of Panama is the continent of South America with its 10 republics: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

High mountains, dense jungles, arid deserts, and flat grasslands make Latin America an area of contrasts. Climate ranges from the steamy heat of the tropics to the bracing temperatures of the far south and the upper mountain slopes.

Varied peoples. About 196,000,000 people live in Latin America. Major groups include Indians native to the region; Negroes, whose ancestors were brought from Africa as slaves; persons of European descent; and those of mixed ancestry, who are known as *mestizos*.

Some Latin Americans live in big cities such as Mexico City, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires, but the majority live in smaller communities and rural areas.



MORE AID from U. S. has long been the wish of Latin American nations seeking funds to improve living standards

A comparatively small number are wealthy, but the overwhelming majority are poor. Annual per capita income averages about \$280, ranging from a high of nearly \$700 in Venezuela to less than \$100 in Haiti and Bolivia. (Annual per capita income is about \$2,300 in the United States.)

Though recent years have seen considerable factory growth in such lands as Brazil and Mexico, most Latin Americans depend on the soil for a living. Wheat and cattle are grown on ranches in Argentina and Brazil. Coffee is a big crop in Brazil and in lands bordering the Caribbean Sea. Bananas are grown in Central America.

Troubled area. Deep-seated weaknesses hamper Latin America's development. With poverty widespread, many regions lack schools. In about half of these countries, at least 50% of the people cannot read or write. Millions live in rural shacks or city slums. Disease and sickness are widespread, and the average life span is 46 (as compared to 70 in the United States).

The region has long been plagued by dictators. Two such leaders in the Caribbean area today are Fidel Castro of Cuba and General Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic. Since last

summer, the United States has severed diplomatic relations with both countries in protest against the policies of their governments.

Many Latin American lands suffer from crippling economic depressions. To a considerable degree, these countries rely on one crop or product for prosperity—for example, tin in Bolivia, petroleum in Venezuela, and bananas in certain Central American nations. If demand for one of these items falls off, the country producing it is hard hit, and unemployment brings widespread misery.

Today, the countries to the south are going through a period of revolutionary unrest. The impoverished masses are demanding that their governments create conditions that will permit the people to lead a better way of life.

Castroism. Contributing to the unrest has been the rise of Fidel Castro in Cuba. He and his followers upset the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista in January 1959. The bearded revolutionary claimed that he would carry out reforms aimed at raising living standards.

Over the past 2 years, Castro has broken up many large estates and has seized U. S. and certain other foreign businesses in Cuba. For the compara-

tively small number of Cubans who have been given plots of land and supplied with living quarters, life seems a little better, but for large numbers of Cubans, Castro's revolution has actually lowered the standard of living.

Nonetheless, his program has caught the attention of many dissatisfied peoples in other countries of Latin America. In certain lands, his admirers are determined to carry out revolutions such as the one in Cuba.

To the poverty-stricken masses, it makes little difference that the Cuban dictator has allied himself with the Soviet Union and Red China. He is violently hostile to the United States, and has organized his government along communist lines. If Castro succeeds in his goal of promoting revolution in other countries, those nations, too, can be expected to fall into the communist orbit.

Kennedy program. The plan recently put forth by the President aims to relieve the misery on which communism and Castroism thrive.

Over the past 15 years, we have not helped Latin America nearly as much as we have aided the lands of Western Europe and Asia. Our economic aid to the Latin American countries has

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Readers Say—

I am glad that there is talk about censorship of movies and TV shows. It is time for us to do something about unwholesome programs. More educational programs and fewer distasteful shows could help to lessen temptations to commit a crime. I commend those people who are trying to do away with unnecessary, undesirable telecasts and motion pictures.

ANDREA EPP,
Newton, Kansas

Your recent article on Mexico was both interesting and educational. Such informative articles can help to better relations among countries. Certainly, in view of the situation in Cuba, the U. S. should work to improve relationships with Latin America. Mexico is a good place to start this effort.

JACQUELINE HAWKINS,
Newton, Kansas

Most students who cheat do so only to get through school with passable grades. Parents have a responsibility for this in many cases when they punish their children for not getting good marks. To avoid loss of privileges at home, some students resort to cheating. I do not think an honor system works; many students will not report on the dishonesty of others. Only individual decisions to play the game fairly can end cheating.

CHRISTINE FISHER,
Glenn Ridge, New Jersey

I do not believe it wise for church schools to be given federal aid. This would be unconstitutional. However, I do not feel that it is quite fair for parents with children in church-related schools to be expected to help support them as well as public schools.

My proposed solution is this: Americans should join together to oppose federal aid to education and vote for federal aid to parents (or at least see that they are not liable for payments to 2 types of educational institutions).

MARTHA MESSINA,
St. Louis, Missouri

This country should have financial aid for schools from the federal government in order to better our educational system. However, aid should go only to public schools attended by people of all faiths. In this way, we would keep clear of the religious issue and confine federal aid to institutions where the customary school subjects alone are taught.

PETER BOYLE,
Lunenburg, Massachusetts

Setting up a free University of Cuba on U. S. soil is a fine idea. This school would give both us and our southern neighbors a chance to become better ac-



quainted. Each group could learn about the customs and traditions of the other. The university would help to improve our relations with the Latin American countries.

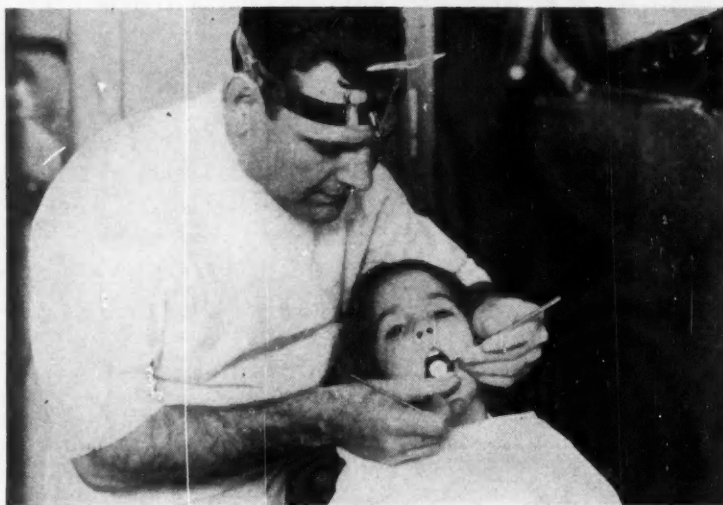
MARILYN WIMBERLY,
Houston, Texas

U. S. citizens are taking our neighbor countries, Mexico and Canada, too much for granted. More friendly understanding of them would lead to better relations and be to our advantage.

J. D. HANCOCK,
Rigby, Idaho

I may be selfish, but I think that we should take care of our own people first and Cuban refugees second. The unemployment situation is so bad that it should have first priority. Aid to the Cubans is all right, so long as it doesn't hurt our own people.

PATRICIA YOUNGEN,
Dover, Ohio



DR. GEORGE DAMEWOOD, dentist of Arlington, Virginia, and patient

Interviews on Careers

The Field of Dentistry

DR. George Damewood, a dentist, has offices in a gleaming new medical building in Arlington, Virginia. Like a majority of dentists, he is a general practitioner who treats a wide variety of tooth and oral disorders.

"When I arrive at the office in the morning, I usually have a patient already waiting for me," Dr. Damewood reports. "As the nurse seats him in the special chair and makes other preparations for treatment, I scan over the schedule for the day and review the dental history of the first patient. I then go ahead with his treatment."

"Because I am in the general practice of dentistry, I deal with many different types of tooth ailments in the course of the day. Aside from taking X-rays of the mouth and filling cavities, I also treat diseased gums, do oral surgery, and straighten crooked teeth. In addition, of course, I replace missing teeth, design and construct bridges and crowns, write prescriptions, and prepare dentures for persons who have lost their teeth."

"When I am not busy with patients, I spend a good deal of time studying X-ray pictures of their teeth and I make models of them. I study these in an effort to work out the best possible treatment plan for each patient. When I see the patient, I let him know what should be done and I work out a schedule of treatment with him."

Specialists in dentistry include *orthodontists*, who concentrate on straightening crooked teeth; *prosthodontists*, who make artificial teeth; *oral pathologists* or *periodontists*, who treat diseases of the mouth, and *oral surgeons*, who do surgery of the mouth and related structures. Dentists who don't go into private practice may teach in dental schools or do research work in this field.

Qualifications. "For success in this profession, you will need an interest in medical science and the ability to use your hands in making intricate and precise operations," Dr. Damewood points out. Of course, you should also be able to get along well with people, and have a genuine interest in the problems connected with caring for their teeth.

Preparation. "I advise high school students to get a good background in science, mathematics, and English," says Dr. Damewood. After high

school, you should plan on taking 4 years of college and then another 4 years of study in a recognized school of dentistry. Some of these schools will admit persons who have had only 2 to 3 years of college.

Remember, dental schools choose their students with care, so it is important for you to meet all their requirements if you hope to attend. Find out what these requirements are as soon as possible by sending for catalogs from the dental schools of your choice.

After receiving a degree in dentistry, you must pass an examination to qualify for practice in the state where you plan to work. This exam, given by the state, is a test of technical knowledge and general fitness for professional practice.

Job outlook. "There is a definite shortage of dentists throughout the country," Dr. Damewood points out. "In addition, our population is now growing at a much faster rate than we are training new dentists."

Most dentists go into private practice. Others find openings in various state and federal government agencies, or in laboratories of private firms. Getting started in private practice is costly. It takes \$10,000 or more to equip an office, and new devices must be added from time to time.

Earnings. After you have become established in the profession, you are likely to have a very good income. The average earnings of practicing dentists is around \$15,000 a year.

Facts to weigh. "I'd say the leading advantage of dentistry as a career is that it offers a wonderful opportunity to serve your fellow man—by helping him stay healthy and improve his appearance. In addition, working hours and earnings are generally favorable, and dentistry gives you a chance to be independent."

"Drawbacks include the high cost of a dental education and the expense of setting yourself up in private practice." However, there are scholarships available in a number of dental schools, and there are often openings in offices of established dentists for persons who are getting started in the profession.

More information. Write to the American Dental Association, 222 Superior Street, Chicago 11, Illinois. Also talk to your dentist.

—By ANTON BERLE

KNOW THAT WORD!

In each of the sentences below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase which has the same general meaning. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. Most of the Middle East suffers from *chronic* (krōn'ik) poverty. (a) continuous (b) widespread (c) severe (d) recurring.

2. The governor has been accused by his critics of *vacillation* (vās-i-lā'shūn). (a) haste and lack of planning (b) prejudice (c) indecision and uncertainty (d) corruption.

3. Representatives of the two countries met to *consummate* (kōn'sū-māt) work on the treaty. (a) discuss (b) complete (c) postpone (d) contemplate.

4. A *belated* (bē-lāt'ed) answer to our government's note was received from the Soviet Union. (a) delayed (b) lengthy (c) sarcastic (d) threatening.

5. Communist China has *patently* (pā'tēnt-li) expressed the intention of eventually seizing Formosa. (a) boastfully (b) slyly (c) secretly (d) openly.

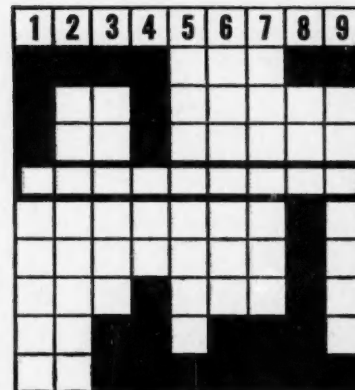
6. The lawyer showed considerable *intemperance* (in-tēm'per-āns) during the trial. (a) good humor (b) anxiety (c) indifference (d) lack of restraint.

7. The attitude of the communist official served to *exacerbate* (ēg-zās'er-bāt) world tensions. (a) make more bitter (b) create (c) lessen (d) extinguish.

PUZZLE ON CURRENT AFFAIRS

Fill in numbered rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell name of a Central American geographic area.

1. British _____, a colony in South America.
2. It's Paraguay's capital.
3. Latin America's biggest land.
4. Leading metal product of Bolivia.
5. Well-known area at tip of South America (2 words).
6. Andrei _____, Soviet Foreign Minister.
7. Important fruit crop of Central America.
8. A leading product of Venezuela.
9. Janio _____ is President of Brazil.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Australia. VERTICAL: 1. Ghana; 2. Burma; 3. Pakistan; 4. Scotland; 5. Prague; 6. Thames; 7. Dublin; 8. Macmillan; 9. Belfast.

The Heated Controversy Over Censorship

Dispute Involves Movies and Various Other Means of Expression

A problem that arises time and again in a democracy involves preserving our freedom of expression and, at the same time, curbing those who might in various ways abuse the privilege. The following article takes up this matter, especially in connection with movie censorship.

NEWSPAPERS and periodicals have, for 2 principal reasons, carried a great many comments about censorship of movies during recent months. In the first place, it is generally agreed that motion-picture producers are becoming "bolder" in their handling of topics which many people regard as objectionable. Secondly, the U. S. Supreme Court not long ago upheld the right of police authorities to view a movie and decide whether or not it may be shown to the general public.

Background. The high tribunal's ruling prompted much discussion of this question: How far do our Constitutional guarantees on freedom of speech and expression really extend? Courts have long agreed that these guarantees, while far-reaching, are not unlimited. They do not, for example, entitle a person to commit libel or slander.

Publishers have much liberty as to the distribution of printed materials, but there are postal laws to forbid the mailing of pictures and other items that are considered immoral. Most communities have regulations under which people can be penalized for exhibiting movies of a similar nature. Constitutionality of such measures is not seriously questioned.

The type of movie censorship involved in the recent Supreme Court case, however, brings up a different problem. Laws in several states—and a number of individual cities as well—require that any motion picture must receive the approval of an official censor, or a board of review, *before* it is shown.

Lawyers refer to this process as "prior censorship." Its object is to bar supposedly objectionable material *in advance*, rather than simply meting out punishment for indecent performances or exhibitions *after they occur*.

Courts have ruled that prior censorship of newspapers, magazines, etc., violates Constitutional guarantees of free speech. An editor may be prosecuted *after* he prints and distributes indecent or libelous stories, but he can't be forced to submit his material to any governmental agency for approval or disapproval *before* it is published. In a 5-to-4 decision concerning Chicago's movie-censorship ordinance, however, the Supreme Court has ruled that motion-picture exhibitors can be required to submit films to censors *before showing them*.

Justice Tom Clark, who wrote the majority opinion, argued that communities have a duty to protect their people against motion pictures which may exert harmful influence on viewers. Advance examination of all movies, he went on, is an acceptable way of meeting this responsibility, so long as the censorship is carried out in a reasonable manner.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and 3 other members of the Court disagreed.

The line of argument followed by the 5-man majority, Mr. Warren said, could eventually lead to "a licensing scheme" for newspapers, books, magazines, and so on. Others who agree with him argue that public control of the movies can and should be accomplished through vigorous prosecution in cases where objectionable films *already have been shown*.

The movie industry strongly objects to the recent Supreme Court decision. Eric Johnston, head of the Motion Picture Association of America, says his organization will continue to "fight censorship wherever it rears its head." In general, motion-picture producers contend that the job of guarding against distribution of offensive

ture from previously accepted and respected standards." The *Christian Herald*, a Protestant magazine, condemns "Hollywood's steadily growing output of objectionable pictures." Geoffrey M. Shurlock, who administers the present Hollywood code of standards, says: "There is no doubt that last year, though the vast majority of pictures were unobjectionable, there were more pictures than ever that should not have been seen by children under 16, unless accompanied by adults."

It is widely agreed that Hollywood producers and censors—while not actually ignoring the limits set by their code—are interpreting the rules far more loosely now than in the past. In

Opponents of this viewpoint reply in the following manner:

"Terms like 'realism,' as Murray Schumach of the *New York Times* points out, 'can provide wonderful camouflage for those producers who want to build box-office appeal by stressing vulgarity and violence.'

"Look at the array of theater advertisements in any large-city newspaper. If these give a balanced picture of American life and its problems, then the country is certainly in trouble.

"Film companies argue that they want to satisfy an adult audience. Yet children and teen-agers make up about half of all movie-goers in this nation. In many cases, these young people see



SHOULD THERE BE complete freedom of all forms of communication? If not, what are some of the regulations that we should establish? Who should be selected to enforce any such regulations?

films should be left mainly to the industry itself.

Over the years, what steps have Hollywood companies taken along this line?

In the 1930's, movie producers agreed to follow a code, or set of rules, designed to prevent certain major abuses. Under this code, for instance, crime and immoral practices were not to be shown in a favorable light. A number of profane or vulgar words were banned from film dialogue. Various topics, such as divorce, were to be treated very carefully if at all.

The code was revised in the mid-1950's. Curbs on stories dealing with narcotics addiction were eased, and so were restrictions on the use of certain words and phrases. In general, the new code was less strict than the one established in the 1930's, though it followed the same basic principles.

A censor's office—maintained by the film industry itself and not connected with any governmental agency—examines movies as they are produced. It grants a "seal of approval" to those which, in its opinion, meet the standards of the code. Since 1934, almost no major Hollywood films have been distributed without this seal.

Nevertheless, there is a rising tide of criticism with respect to movie morals. The Catholic-sponsored Legion of Decency has referred to the picture industry's "alarming depar-

addition, many U. S. theaters are showing foreign films—products of companies not bound by the code agreement.

Future course. Many people demand new restrictions to curb the trend toward more and more boldness in movies. New censorship laws, among other things, are suggested. The film industry, as we have noted, is opposed to any such measures. Its spokesmen say, in substance:

"Motion-picture producers are not deliberately dredging up immorality and filth. Instead, they are trying to deal openly with genuine problems that arise in our society.

"It is unrealistic to look upon the entire American movie audience as children who must be protected from the unpleasant. For serious-minded adults, we should be able to produce and distribute films that discuss adult problems frankly.

"If parents feel that certain motion pictures are not suitable for their children to see, then it is their responsibility to determine which movies the young people shall or shall not attend.

"The movies—along with newspapers, books, and so on—are a means of expressing ideas. There is no essential difference between curbing one and curbing the others. If we accept and approve governmental censorship of movies, then there is danger that controls will spread until freedom of speech is practically extinguished."

films that may lead to improper behavior.

"We enact many laws to protect the health and safety of our citizens—children and youth in particular. Certainly we can use the same method as a safeguard against filth on the screen."

In Europe, a system known as "classification" is widely used. Films are listed in various groups, according to their suitability—or lack of it—for young people. Children and youth below certain ages are barred from attending the most objectionable ones.

Many observers feel that some such arrangement should be adopted in this country. Then, it is argued, the so-called "realistic" films for adults would at least not be endangering children and young people.

The movie industry is against classification. In the first place, its spokesmen contend, there is no positive proof that youths are damaged by today's movies. Furthermore, they argue, classification might lead eventually to more severe forms of censorship.

Papers and magazines. Many observers feel that certain newspapers and magazines now available to young Americans present serious problems which call for censorship. They cite unwholesome publications that are found on newsstands in most parts of the country, and even movie advertisements that are to be seen in daily

(Concluded on page 8, column 4)

The Story of the Week

The World Crisis Presented by Laos

Laos—a country slightly smaller than our state of Wyoming, with a population of 1,500,000—has presented President Kennedy's Administration with its most dangerous challenge thus far. If the communists continue their aggressive moves in that area (which they were still doing last week), our country may be faced with the alternatives of abandoning Laos to Red conquest, or becoming involved in a Korea-type war to defend it.

Laos is extremely important because of its geographic position. If it falls into communist hands, Thailand, Cambodia, and South Viet Nam will be left wide open to further Red expansion. Laos is also crucial from a psychological standpoint. If the Russians and Red Chinese are allowed to gain control of this land, the will to resist communist pressure may be weakened throughout Southeast Asia.

As we go to press, the United States and other free world nations are doing their best to bring a halt to fighting in Laos. Our government favors the establishment of a neutral regime which would not become associated with either communist or anti-communist military alliances.

A plan for ending the Laotian conflict and setting up a neutral government in the country has been put forth by Great Britain. Under the proposal, the following steps would be taken in this order: (1) an immediate cease-fire would go into effect; (2) a 3-nation control commission, consisting of members from India, Cambodia, and Poland, would be called in to supervise the truce; (3) a 14-nation conference to include communist China would work out the details of future Laotian neutrality.

This plan was fully agreed to by the United States and other western nations, and was also approved by India. Russia has claimed to be in agreement with the principle of establishing a neutral Laotian government. But Moscow, as of this writing, has indicated that it wants the 14-nation con-

ference to be held regardless of whether or not a truce in fighting is achieved beforehand.

Our country wants a cease-fire to come first, so that decisions reached at the conference table will not be influenced by military developments.

As maneuverings take place on the diplomatic front, communist rebels in Laos—supplied by Russia and aided by North Viet Name Red—have been biting off further chunks of territory. To make the situation more serious, Red China has threatened to send troops into Laos if the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), to which we belong, comes to the defense of the present Laotian government, headed by pro-west Premier Boun Oum.

Belgian Election Settles Nothing

The election held in Belgium late last month failed to produce a clear-cut victory for either of the country's 2 major political groups. The Christian Social Party lost 8 of its 104 seats in the Chamber of Deputies. This party, under Premier Eyskens, has been carrying out an economy program to offset a drop in government revenue resulting from the loss of the Congo last year.

The Socialists, who earlier in the year launched a month-long strike in protest against Premier Eyskens' program, now have 84 Chamber seats—the same number they held prior to last month's voting. The seats lost by the Christian Social group were picked up by minor parties.

The Christian Social Party is still stronger than any other single political group in Belgium. Yet, any program it puts forth from this point on can be blocked by a combination of Socialist and minor party votes in the Chamber of Deputies.

Efforts are now being made to form a coalition government to include both Socialist and Christian Social Party members. In the meantime, Premier Eyskens has been asked by King Baudouin to continue as head of the government, at least for the time being.



THE CRISIS AREA of Laos, together with leading figures involved

Key Figures in Laotian Struggle

In the latest crisis in Laos, these men have figured prominently:

Prince Boun Oum, 53; descendent of a former royal family in Laos; Premier of U. S.-supported government—was placed in power by General Nosavan; has little interest in political affairs.

General Phoumi Nosavan, 41; most forceful member of pro-U. S. regime; led overthrow of neutralist government in 1958 and again last year; has been backed by our country until now.

King Savang Vathana, 52; figure-head ruler of Laos; a devout Buddhist who hates war; has accepted the present U. S.-supported regime but would prefer a neutral government.

Prince Souvanna Phouma, 59; headed neutral government from 1956-1958, and for a short time last year; is now working to create a neutral regime which would unite warring factions in Laos.

Captain Kong Le, 35; led revolt last year which gained temporary control of Vientiane (the Laotian capital); claims to be neutral but is now fighting with communist Pathet Lao troops; an able military commander.

Prince Souphanouvong, 47; half brother of Prince Souvanna Phouma; has led communist Pathet Lao forces in northern Laos for a number of years.

Should U. S. Increase Military Spending?

Congress is studying President Kennedy's request for a defense appropriation of 43.8 billion dollars during the fiscal year beginning July 1. This is nearly 2 billion dollars more than the amount called for by President Eisenhower in his final budget message to Congress last January.

A large part of the additional funds asked by Mr. Kennedy would go toward stepped-up missile production. The President has set a goal of 1,300 long-

range missiles to be on the firing line by late 1965, rather than 1,100 as had been planned under previous programs.

Some of the increase in funds would go toward strengthening our non-nuclear armed forces, making them better prepared to cope with small "brush fire" wars. In line with this aim, the Administration wants to enlarge our military forces by 13,000 men.

President Kennedy's overall budget request for the fiscal year beginning next July totals 84¼ billion dollars. This is about 3½ billion dollars more than the amount anticipated by President Eisenhower in his January budget message.

Most of this difference lies in President Kennedy's decision to increase spending, not only on military but also on social and economic programs—such as unemployment compensation, education, and agriculture. In addition, President Kennedy says that Mr. Eisenhower underestimated the cost of certain projects, and that these estimates have had to be raised.

Much at Stake in Algerian Peace Talks

Peace negotiations between Algerian rebel leaders and French officials were scheduled to begin April 7 at Evian-les-Bains, a French town across the border from Switzerland. A few days before the conference was due to take place, the two sides were still bickering over conditions under which they would agree to meet. Hence, the whole situation was uncertain—first, whether they would get together at all; second, what success they would have if they did.

There are a number of thorny issues that must be resolved in order for the talks to achieve success. For one thing, the rebels are determined that all of Algeria shall become free. France, on the other hand, wants to retain control over certain areas of the North African land, including the major oil-producing regions of the Sahara.

Sharp outbreaks of violence were

SPORTS—BASEBALL AND SWIMMING

ANGEL MACIAS is 16 years old and weighs only 135 pounds, yet he is one of Mexico's biggest athletic heroes. Whenever Angel (pronounced ahn-el) pitches in a boys' baseball league in Monterrey, large crowds turn out to watch. The Mexican youth shot to fame 4 years ago when he took his team



to victory in the Little League championship playoffs at Williamsport, Pennsylvania. In the final contest, he pitched a perfect no-hit, no-run game. Angel has chalked up as many as 5 no-hitters in succession, and has never batted less than .500 in any league. Not long ago in Monterrey's pro park, he hit a home run over the rightfield wall, 340 feet from the plate. Several big-league clubs have indicated they will try to sign him when he reaches 18. Now a high school senior, the Monterrey youth has not definitely decided on his future. He may study medicine in college under a scholarship given him by the Mexican government after he pitched his Little League team to victory in 1957.

CHRIS VON SALTZA, an Olympic star in 1960, may be making one of her last appearances as a competitive swimmer when she takes part in the national women's swimming meet in Florida this month. The 17-year-old high school senior from Saratoga, California, figures that she won't have time to take part



in national swimming meets after she enters college next fall. Last summer at Rome, Chris won 3 gold medals. She triumphed in the 400-meter freestyle race, and was a member of 2 winning relay teams. The blue-eyed California girl has spent hundreds of hours in the water since the day 6 years ago when her father took her to a pool. Taking to the water like a fish, she became a national champion within a few years, setting many records in both freestyle and backstroke events. Chris hopes to enroll at Stanford University in the autumn, and plans to study political science. A career in the U. S. Foreign Service is her goal.

—By HOWARD SWEET

still going on in Algeria just prior to the time that the peace parley was supposed to begin its sessions. The De Gaulle government in France was still hoping that a truce could be achieved, thereby bringing an end to 6½ years of uninterrupted warfare with the Algerian nationalists.

A Hard Struggle But They Made It

Now that residents of Washington, D. C., have won the right to vote in Presidential elections, District officials are working out details as to how the new law will be put into effect. It is expected that the minimum age limit for voters will be set at 21. A 1-year residence requirement for voters is also planned.

This 23rd Amendment to the Constitution achieved final ratification 9½ months after leaving Congress—more swiftly than any previous amendment except the 12th, which was adopted in 1804 to change the method of electing the President and Vice President.

Soviet Foreign Minister Is a Tough Bargainer

"Humorless, tough, dedicated" are adjectives often used to describe Russia's Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko. Mr. Gromyko displayed all these qualities in his recent trip to the United States during which he conferred with President Kennedy on various aspects of the Laotian crisis.



ANDREI GROMYKO

first became a familiar figure to Americans when he was named ambassador to our country in 1943. At that time, he was only 34 years of age—he is now 52. He served as ambassador to the United States until 1946, when he was named as Russia's top representative to the United Nations.

Between 1946 and 1948, Mr. Gromyko acquainted most people in this country with at least one Russian word, "nyet"—meaning "no." During the 2-year period he cast 25 vetoes in the Security Council. Also, at one point, he led a 2-week Soviet boycott of that body.

Early in 1949, Mr. Gromyko was promoted to the post of First Deputy Foreign Minister. He served in that capacity until 1957, except for a 1-year period in which he was ambassador to Great Britain. He was elevated to his present position of Soviet Foreign Minister in 1957.

Minimum Wage Bill Has Hard Road Ahead

A bill backed by President Kennedy, calling for a \$1.25-an-hour minimum wage, was defeated by a single vote in the House of Representatives a short time ago. The House, instead, passed a measure which provides for a \$1.15-an-hour minimum wage. The substitute proposal also differs from the one supported by President Kennedy in that it covers fewer of the nation's workers.

Despite this setback, Administration officials are still hopeful that a mini-

mum wage level fairly close to the one which they originally planned can eventually be achieved. The Senate is expected to pass a bill calling for the \$1.25-an-hour figure. If this happens, a conference committee of House and Senate leaders will work out a compromise measure which will then be submitted to both sides of Congress for approval.

It appears likely that much of President Kennedy's program may have to undergo this "watering down" process. Although he seems to have the support of a majority of Senate members, his proposals have been meeting with considerable resistance in the House of Representatives.

Six Principal Leaders In Latin America

Following are Latin American leaders frequently in the news:

Adolfo López Mateos, 50; President of Mexico since 1958; former Minister of Labor; a skilled orator and an able administrator; a good friend of the United States.

Arturo Frondizi, 52; President of Argentina since 1958; was a bitter enemy of Juan Peron when the former leader was in power. Frondizi has put down several uprisings by Peron supporters; has also had trouble with Brazilian military leaders on a few occasions.

Janio Quadros, 43; newly elected President of Brazil; has been in politics since the age of 22; former mayor of Sao Paulo—Brazil's second largest city; since becoming President he has taken steps to improve relations with communist nations; says that he also wants to work closely with our country.

Fidel Castro, 33; Premier of Cuba since early 1959; prior to that he led movement which overthrew Batista; has turned toward communism; very anti-American; has won some followers in other parts of Latin America but has lost much backing in his own country.

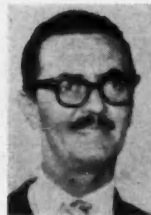
Rafael Trujillo, 69; strongman of the Dominican Republic since 1930; he and his family own most of the country's wealth; opposition to his dicta-



LÓPEZ MATEOS
Mexico



ARTURO FRONDISI
Argentina



JANIO QUADROS
Brazil



FIDEL CASTRO
Cuba



RAFAEL TRUJILLO
Dominican Rep.



R. BETANCOURT
Venezuela

LEADERS in Latin America

torial methods has been rising both at home and abroad.

Romulo Betancourt, 53; President of Venezuela since 1959; has tried to improve living standards among the many poor people in his country; narrowly escaped death in an assassination attempt carried out last year by agents who were hired by Rafael Trujillo.

Next Week: Defense Program and Indonesia

Unless unforeseen developments arise, the main articles next week will deal with (1) President Kennedy's defense program; (2) Indonesia.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A daughter was telling her mother about the new course in home economics she was taking at school. "Tell me," said her mother, "what have you learned to cook?"

"We haven't gotten as far as cooking yet," the daughter replied, "We're only up to thawing."



"Open up, or I'll have your license for this."

A Texas golf enthusiast decided to build an underground bomb shelter in his back yard. The excavation on this project went on for months and months. Finally, a curious neighbor could restrain himself no longer, and one day while the workmen were digging, the neighbor called over:

"Hey, Joe, how come this work of yours is taking so long to complete? You must be building an awfully large room down there."

Joe sighed: "Well, to tell you the truth, the shelter room itself didn't take too long to build, but the boys have run into trouble laying out the 18-hole golf course."

Conductor: This train goes to Philadelphia and points west.

Woman getting aboard: Well, I just want to go to Altoona and I don't care which way the train points.

"And now, gentlemen," continued the congressman, "I wish to tax your memory."

Upon hearing the remark, one Internal Revenue Service agent said to another: "Why haven't we thought of that before?"

News Quiz

Censorship Debate

1. Cite some generally recognized limitations on freedom of speech and of expression.
2. What did the Supreme Court recently decide with respect to censorship of movies? How did this ruling differ from earlier decrees affecting newspapers, etc.?
3. How did the majority (led by Justice Clark) argue? How did the minority (led by Chief Justice Warren) reply?
4. Briefly discuss efforts of the U. S. movie industry to "censor itself."
5. What do film-industry spokesmen say about new proposals for public censorship of movies? Also, give the opposite viewpoint.
6. Describe the "classification" system used in various foreign countries.
7. Give arguments for and against the adoption of far-reaching new measures to curb the distribution of indecent literature.

Discussion

1. In your opinion, do objectionable movies, printed materials, etc., actually lead many young people into wrongdoing? Explain your position.
2. Do you or do you not favor increased governmental censorship of films and other materials in an effort to protect moral standards? Give reasons for your answer.

Latin America

1. What are some of the ills from which Latin America suffers?
2. How has Fidel Castro's rise to power in Cuba contributed to unrest throughout Latin America?
3. Summarize the goals of the Kennedy program.
4. What reforms do United States officials want Latin American lands to carry out?
5. In what ways is the Kennedy program seeking to stimulate and strengthen trade?
6. How do surplus food and exchanges of people figure in the proposal?
7. Briefly give pros and cons on the Kennedy program for Latin American countries.

Discussion

1. How important do you think Latin America is to us—as compared, for example, to Europe and Asia? Explain your position.
2. Do you favor President Kennedy's proposals for Latin America? Why, or why not?

Miscellaneous

1. Describe the role played by General Phoumi Nosavan in Laotian political affairs during the past few years.
2. Who is the Soviet Union's Foreign Minister?
3. What recent action was taken on an Administration-supported minimum wage bill in the House of Representatives?
4. What is the major issue which must be settled by the French and Algerian nationalists before a lasting peace can be achieved between them?
5. Arturo Frondizi heads the government of which Latin American country?

References

"The Question of U. S. Economic Aid for Latin America," *Congressional Digest*, February.

"Nations of Latin America," *Current History*, April.

Answers to Know That Word

1. (a) continuous; 2. (c) indecision and uncertainty; 3. (b) complete; 4. (a) delayed; 5. (d) openly; 6. (d) lack of restraint; 7. (a) make more bitter.



UNITED STATES AID to Latin America since 1945 has reached a total of 3.7 billion dollars. The capitals of Guatemala and Panama may be given either with or without the word "City" attached to the names.

Latin America

(Concluded from page 1)

totaled about 3.7 billions. Over the same period, Western Europe received close to 25 billions while Asian lands were granted about 10 billions in economic aid.

The proposed 10-year program of aid for Latin America would make that region a major recipient of U. S. assistance. Administration spokesmen have estimated that it might cost our government 6½ billions during the entire period. In addition, an approximately equal sum would be sought in private U. S. capital for investment in Latin American enterprises.

Each nation taking part is expected to draw up a development plan and present it at an early meeting of the Inter-American Economic and Social Council. (This agency is a division of the Organization of American States—or OAS—the international group to which the 20 Latin republics and the United States belong.)

Land and tax reforms. As a condition to our granting aid, the United States is urging that the Latin American countries make certain changes.

One of these proposed changes would make it possible for more people to own land. Today, 50% of the suitable farm area of Latin America is in the hands of 1½% of the landholders. Most farmers are tenants on large estates. Many are deeply in debt to their landlords, and, no matter how hard they work, are seldom able to accumulate funds to purchase land.

Of course, the United States officials do not want any of the Latin American governments to seize land without paying the present owners (as Castro has done in Cuba). However, steps recently taken by the government of the Brazilian state of Sao Paulo give an idea of what can be done legally and fairly along this line.

In Sao Paulo, the government called for the sale of 125-acre plots to landless persons. They will be expected to work these tracts and pay for them over a 10-year period. To prod large landholders into selling parts of their

estates, the government is raising taxes on acres that are left idle.

There is also need for general tax reforms to be carried out. Though the situation varies from country to country, it is too often the case in Latin America that those with large incomes pay only small taxes—far less than the amount paid by U. S. citizens with the same incomes. Our leaders feel that Latin American governments must be willing to tax their own citizens—particularly those with large incomes—more heavily if they expect to get U. S. aid.

By making land available to larger numbers of people and by setting up fair and just tax structures, the Latin American governments—it is held—will relieve unrest, and will be creating conditions under which U. S. assistance can be effective.

More trade. The Kennedy program also seeks to stimulate trade in Latin America as a means of strengthening the economies.

We strongly support steps being taken to eliminate trade barriers among the Latin American lands.

Nine nations are now in the process of setting up a common market—an area in which trade will flow freely. They are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay.

The United States has pledged that it will do all it can to keep prices stable on crops or products produced in Latin America. Since we buy almost half of the goods produced in Latin America, the rate at which we purchase such items as coffee, copper, tin, and bananas can do much to stabilize—or upset—these nations' economies.

Other phases. President Kennedy is counting on greater use of our surplus foods as an instrument for raising living standards in Latin America. It has been proposed, for example, that large numbers of unemployed in the nations to the south be put to work in building roads and schools, and then be paid in surplus foods made available by us at low cost.

Still another part of President Kennedy's proposal refers to the exchange of people between our country and lands to the south. As a means of promoting mutual understanding, the exchange of students, teachers, scientists, and others would be increased.

Defense. In outlining his program, the President reaffirmed the U. S. pledge to go to the defense of any American nation whose independence is endangered. This promise was originally made in 1947.

The pledge is directed mainly at aggression from outside the Western Hemisphere. To deal with the type of situation that exists in Cuba is a much more difficult matter. Here there has been no open "aggression" by the Soviet Union, yet by cooperating with and supporting the revolutionary government of Fidel Castro, Moscow has secured a bridgehead for further penetration of the Americas.

U. S. officials feel that the Kennedy program, with its proposals for raising living standards, is the most effective way to block further Red gains.

The future. Since Congress has the power to supply or withhold funds for foreign aid, the attitude of its members toward the Latin American proposal will determine whether or not the plan gets under way in the form requested by President Kennedy.

Though full-scale debate has not yet started on the program, some lawmakers have already indicated opposition. They think we are spending too much money abroad, and contend that we should concentrate on stimulating our own economy at this time rather than that of Latin America.

Some lawmakers are critical, too, of the attempt to bring about changes in landholding patterns and tax systems as a requirement for U. S. assistance. "We are going too far," they say, "in urging internal changes in those nations. We should not intervene in the affairs of other lands."

Other lawmakers have indicated support for the Kennedy program. "Not only is it our moral duty to assist those who are unfortunate, but we can't let Latin America go communist," they say. "The best way to prevent that is to build healthy economies—which is exactly what the President's proposals aim to do."

"It is only common sense that those lands be urged to take steps that will make our help more effective. By encouraging them to make land and tax reforms, we are helping them achieve the stability to withstand communism."

—By HOWARD SWEET



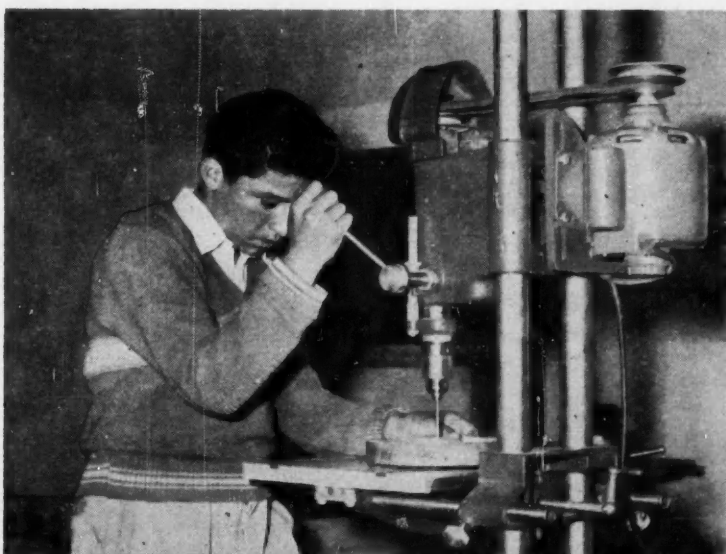
THESE GIRLS are walking on multi-colored, mosaic sidewalks in Rio de Janeiro. The walks are an unusual feature of the Brazilian city.



THE SMILE is for bananas—an important fruit crop in Costa Rica



VISITING NURSE in Bolivia calls on young patient. The Bolivian and U. S. governments have cooperated in training nurses such as this one—as part of a program designed to improve health standards in the South American country.



STUDENT at trade school in Bolivia. It and other Latin lands are training workers in use of machines to make greater factory production possible.



IN PERU, this boy is using a U. S.-made cultivator to tend family garden

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated March 6, 13, 20, 27.

Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for every wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. The population of the United Kingdom (Great Britain) is about (a) 20,000,000; (b) 12,000,000; (c) 31,000,000; (d) 52,000,000.

2. The Commonwealth of Nations is (a) mainly a military organization; (b) a group of independent nations that cooperate, as equals, on trade and other matters; (c) an organization of 7 European states set up for purposes of trade only; (d) scheduled to disband in 1965.

3. President Kennedy's housing program calls for (a) a slight reduction in federal spending; (b) a considerable increase in federal spending; (c) a cut-back in urban renewal activities; (d) a greater emphasis on the role of private industry and local government in dealing with housing problems.

4. Housing conditions in the United States today are (a) just about the same as they were at the end of World War II; (b) considerably worse; (c) considerably better; (d) no problem.

5. A Constitutional amendment recently passed by a required number of state legislatures gives residents of Washington, D. C., (a) the right to cast votes for the Presidency and the Vice Presidency; (b) the right to elect their local officials; (c) both of the above 2 rights; (d) neither of these 2 rights.

6. Of the following men, the one who is not a leader of an Arab nation is (a) King Hussein of Jordan; (b) King Saud of Saudi Arabia; (c) the Shah of Iran; (d) King Hassan of Morocco.

7. The main source of wealth for much of the Arab world is (a) sugar; (b) silk; (c) tungsten; (d) oil.

8. Most revenue for public elementary and high schools is now provided by (a) private contributions; (b) state governments; (c) the federal government; (d) cities, counties, and other local units.

9. Under President Kennedy's school aid plan, federal funds would not go (a) to church-operated colleges; (b) to church-operated elementary and high schools; (c) to help pay the salaries of public school teachers; (d) to racially segregated schools.

10. Russia's industrial output is (a) well below that of the United States; (b) approximately equal to ours; (c) greater than ours; (d) increasing at a rate of about 30% a year.

11. The 15-member directing group of Russia's Communist Party is called the (a) Kremlin; (b) proletariat; (c) Presidium; (d) Senate.

12. Most Mexicans, on the subject of the Castro regime in Cuba, express (a) approval of Castro's methods but not his goals; (b) approval of many of his goals but not his methods; (c) bitter opposition to his entire program; (d) whole-hearted support of his entire program.

13. Mexico's railway, petroleum, and electric power industries are (a) in the hands of private Mexican firms; (b) controlled by stockholders in the United States; (c) controlled by the Mexican government; (d) operated by the Organization of American States.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the statement.

14. One factor which tends to draw the Arab states together is their common hostility toward the nation of _____

(Concluded on page 8)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

15. Senator _____ heads a committee which is investigating manufacturer's price bids on merchandise sold to the federal government.

16. _____ is the Prime Minister of Great Britain.

17. Mexico's President is chosen by direct popular vote in an election held once every _____ years.

18. The nation of _____ has decided to withdraw from the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

19. John McCloy

20. Hugh Gaitskell

21. Adolfo López Mateos

22. Robert Weaver

23. Hendrik Verwoerd

24. Harry Byrd

25. Llewellyn Thompson

A. Prime Minister of Union of South Africa

B. Special Assistant for Disarmament and Atomic Energy

C. Critic of federal aid to education plan

D. British Labor Party leader

E. Mexican President

F. U. S. Ambassador to India

G. Administrator of Housing and Home Finance Agency

H. U. S. Ambassador to Russia

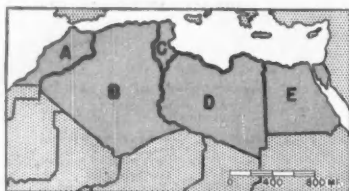
After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter preceding the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in *italics*.

26. Political candidates often appear to be *ubiquitous*. (a) indefinite and confused; (b) everywhere at the same time; (c) courageous; (d) untiring.

27. The visiting diplomat and his family were *regaled* during their visit to the foreign land. (a) bitterly denounced; (b) lavishly entertained; (c) ignored; (d) closely questioned.

28. The organization held a number of *clandestine* meetings. (a) weekly; (b) secret; (c) extremely formal; (d) informal.

29. The premier was accused of being *arbitrary* in his actions. (a) indecisive; (b) irresponsible; (c) informal; (d) dictatorial.



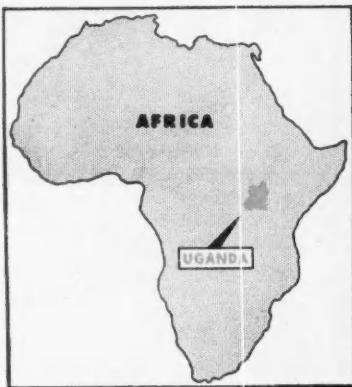
Each of the regions below can be found on the above map. Match the numbers with the appropriate letters.

30. Tunisia—The leader of this nation, Habib Bourguiba, has played an important role in bringing about peace talks in the Algerian war.

31. Morocco—Where young King Hassan came to the throne only a few weeks ago.

32. Libya—King Idris rules here.

33. Egypt—The homeland of President Nasser.



DRAWN FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY WILLIAMS

Firsthand Report

From Uganda

(This is another of a series of articles by tennis star Donald Dell.)

IN this small British protectorate of Uganda, I spent a busy week among friendly people. Much of my time was devoted to giving tennis lessons to the local African, Asian, and European school children—and to playing in exhibition matches for them.

Each morning, promptly at 9, buses loaded with young people began arriving at Lygogo Sports Stadium in Kampala—a railway and agricultural marketing center with upwards of 25,000 people.

At the stadium, students were grouped in classes of 40 or so. Instruction periods for each group ran for half an hour. Never before had I encountered such attentive, appreciative pupils. They looked and listened in silence, then attempted to put into practice what they had been taught—differing types of tennis strokes and other techniques. There was also discussion of the physical fitness required for the game.

The Asian groups seemed to know more than the others about the basic rules of tennis, but the colored African boys generally appeared to have the best natural bent for athletics. Several of the latter, with proper coaching, could become fine players.

At the end of my week's stay, I received warm letters of thanks signed by many of the youths I had taught. These are thoughtful mementos that will help me recall the enjoyable time spent with the youngsters in Uganda.

This protectorate is smaller than New York State. The population includes not more than 6,000 white people as compared with some 5,000,000 colored Africans. Agriculture is the chief occupation.

To the visitor, Uganda—like other African areas—offers startling contrasts. You look with admiration at the beautiful new and modern National Theater. You are awed by the 10-story modern Government House, which stands impressively at the top of a hill overlooking the center of Kampala.

But there are sad-eyed, hungry-looking Africans and Asians in scanty clothing and without education. They live in impoverished homes. There are also well-dressed, prosperous Africans who direct strangers on their way in fluent, soft-spoken English. Such persons learned their English at Makerere University College in Kampala; it is famous as an educational center for East Africa.

In a short walk up the main street of Kampala, the visitor is struck with

the overall impression of the educated and illiterate side by side, of the new and the old in architecture, and of rapid change as this African land undertakes to improve its way of life.

Independence is the big goal toward which almost all of Uganda's people are pushing now, yet there is no tension or anxiety such as is evident in many other places. Uganda is peaceful. There is a genuine spirit of goodwill among the European, Asian, and African races here, and no one doubts that total independence is just around the corner.

In this connection, it must be remembered that Uganda is a British protectorate, not a colony like Kenya. The British have long intended to grant self-government to the colored Africans when they have gained enough education and political experience to rule. It is now expected that Uganda will be completely free within 3 years.

The change-over should be made with far less difficulty than has been the case in other African areas for several reasons. In the first place, the white settlers in Uganda do not own land or homes, and so do not have the same fear about losing property as did Belgian settlers in the Congo, for example. Under the protectorate, African Kabakas (tribal chiefs) own all of Uganda's land. White farmers rent from the tribal chiefs.

Also, the white population is very small. Most of it is made up of government employees who intend to return to Britain when Uganda becomes independent. Lastly, most African political leaders in Uganda are urging their people to remain friendly to the whites in the period of change from protectorate to self-government.

Pronunciations

Adolfo López Mateos—ä-daw'l'fö lö-péz mä-tä'ös

Andrei Gromyko—än-drä' grö-mí'kō

Arturo Frondizi—är-tō'rō frōn-dē'zī

Batista—bä-tēs'tä

Boudouin—bö-dwän'

Boun Oum—böön ööm

Fidel Castro—fē-dē'l' kās'trō

Janio Quadros—jä'nē-ō quä'drōs

Juan Peron—hwän pē-rawn'

Kong Le—kōng lē

Pathet Lao—pä-tēt lou

Phoumi Nosavan—pō-mē nōs'ä-vawn

Rafael Trujillo—rä-fä-ē'l' trōō-hē'yō

Romulo Betancourt—rō-mōō-lō bē-tän-cōr'

Savang Vathana—sä-väng vä-tä-nä'

Souphanouvong—sōō-pän'uh-vōng

Souanna Phouma—sōō-vän'uh pōō-mä

Censorship Clash

(Concluded from page 3)

papers. These people argue as follows:

"We face a growing threat from publishers who, in an effort to reap big profits, are undermining the morals of children and teen-agers by selling all sorts of undesirable printed materials. There should be no more right to endanger youths' minds in this way than there is to endanger their lives through reckless or drunken driving.

"If movies can be censored—as the Supreme Court says they can—then there should also be means through which the citizens of each locality can censor the *printed* materials that reach young people. If a Constitutional amendment is needed for this purpose, then let's adopt one.

"Parents have a big responsibility in seeing that their children's minds are protected from corrupting influences. But the job is too big for parents alone. They need the help of the entire community."

To many other Americans, the foregoing represents an extreme viewpoint. They argue that most communities already have laws against sale of indecent publications, and that perhaps all we need is more vigorous prosecution of people who violate the existing regulations. Also, they point out, it should be possible to achieve a great deal—especially in the case of newspaper and magazine advertising—simply by arousing public opinion and through educational campaigns.

They go on to say: "Once we begin curbing some medium of expression, we must constantly be asking where to draw the line. This has always been a problem in connection with movie censorship.

"One big danger is that the system will fall into the hands of fanatics who see evil in practically everything. Also, we run the risk that controls will be extended to cover unpopular *political* beliefs, and that democracy will thus be destroyed."

These are among the conflicting views in the debate over censorship. There are similar differences of opinion over what should or should not be done to regulate programs that appear on television. In this connection, the issue mainly concerns shows dealing with crime and violence.

Facts about our

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